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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE.—Room No. 2, COLUMBIAN building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Ext's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Offices in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on second floor, third room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Third floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Mowers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
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F. P. BILLMEYER,
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30-86.

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office corner of Third and Main Streets

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Conveyancer, Collector of Claims.
—AND—
LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, &c.
Office in Dentler's building with F. P. Billmeyer, attorney-at-law, front rooms, 2nd floor Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-9-86.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov26 88 1y.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
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DR. WM. M. REBER Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

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J. J. BROWN.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence on Third street near Methodist church. Diseases of the eye a specialty.

DR. J. R. EVANS.
Treatment of Chronic Diseases made a
SPECIALTY.
Office, Third Street,
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M. J. HESS, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, Having opened a dental office in
LOCKARD'S BUILDING,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
is prepared to receive all patients requiring professional services.
ETHER, GAS, AND LOCAL ANAESTHETICS administered for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.
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all styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
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To be open at all hours during the day.
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Orders will receive prompt attention

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	Assets
Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford,	$ 9,848,388.97
Hartford of Hartford	5,388,609.97
Phœnix of Hartford	4,778,469.13
Springfield of Springfield	3,099,903.98
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,312,782.79
Guardian of London	20,603,333.71
Phœnix, of London	6,904,563.46
Lancashire of England (U. S. branch)	1,849,196.00
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Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J.	41,379,228.33

Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

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Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Parties desiring to buy horses and wagons would do well to call on the above.
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The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL XXII, NO 49
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 36.

THOUGHTFUL SANTA CLAUS.

"I've traveled through the sleet and snow,
Across the country high and low,
To fill the stockings small and great
That here in line my coming wait.
In creeping baby's tiny hose
The india rubber rattle goes;
A handsome doll, with staring eyes,
Will much the little miss surprise;
And what will more delight the boys
Than musket, drum or bugle toys?
And now, before I climb the flue,
I'll bear in mind the mother true,
Who works so hard by day and night
To keep the clothing clean and white,
And in her stocking, long and wide,
Some cakes of IVORY SOAP I'll hide."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'!" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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HOP PLASTER
FRESH HOPS, HEMLOCK GUM AND PINE BALSAM COMBINED
Spread on white muslin.
THE POPULAR AND RELIABLE PLASTER.
Apply one now for Backache, Sideache, Rheumatism, Kidney Weakness, Tender Lungs, Sore Chest, Stiff Muscles, Female Pains, Cricks, Sprains, etc.
It cures every sort of Pain, Ache, or Weakness, and quickly, too.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
25 CTS.
5 FOR $1.00
or mailed for price.
Look for signature of PROPRIETORS, BOSTON, on the genuine goods.
HOP PLASTER CO.,

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
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G. W. BERTSCH,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR.
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Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.
Store—next door to First National Bank,
MAIN STREET,
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BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.,
AGENT FOR THE
KEYSTONE DYNAMITE POWDER CO.
manufacturers of the celebrated Keystone Dynamite. This explosive is giving universal satisfaction Quotations cheerfully given. [Aug 187

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J. H. MAIZE,
Office 2nd floor Columbian Building,
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LIFE.
Northwestern Mascale Aid Association, members 41,342. Paid to beneficiaries $4,051,628.17. Insures non Masons.
Travelers Life and Accident of Hartford.
FIRE.

CONTINENTAL of New York,	$5,238,981.28
AMERICAN of Philadelphia,	$2,300,857.60
NIAGARA of New York,	$2,260,479.86

Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Co., of London, the largest in the world, and the Imperial of London.
A liberal share of the business is respectfully solicited and satisfaction is guaranteed.
J. H. MAIZE, Agent.
June 1, 1888, tf.

J. R. SMITH & CO.
LIMITED.
MILTON, Pa.,
DEALER IN
PIANOS,
By the following well known makers:
Chickering,
Knabe,
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Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.
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206 NORTH SECOND ST., PHILADA
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS
For the treatment of Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Vigor, Nervous Debility and Special Diseases. Consultation by mail free of charge.
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THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.
It gives a brilliant light.
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It has a high fire test.
It will not explode.
It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.
WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON
With any other illuminating oil made.
We Stake Our Reputation,
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Ask your dealer for
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MOYER BROS.,
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GUNS REVOLVERS. Send stamp for price list to JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburg, Penn. sept 21-3-tf.

Cures Liver Complaint, Bilious Affections, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Giddiness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia Kidney trouble and all delicate Female Complaints. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
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LAXADOR
DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE
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COUGH
SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 ¢
SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Frostbites, Chapped Hands and Face, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.
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Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room hot and cold water; and all modern conveniences

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Communication to the Fiftieth Congress.

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF.

Mr. Cleveland Again Urges That Revenue Reduction Is Necessary.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

The Banding of Capital Against Labor Condemned.

LEGISLATION HAS BEEN IMPEDED

The Congressional Machine Blocked by Minor Matters.

He Touches Briefly on the Recent Fisheries Negotiations, and Says the Behring Sea Controversy Demands Immediate Attention—The Sackville Episode and Our Diplomatic Relations With Other Nations—Our Naturalization Laws, He Says, Are Too Lax—The Reports of the Heads of the Several Departments Reviewed, and the Year's Work Commended—The Indian Question and Other Matters.

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions, should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their government.

The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition, wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them.

A SOMBER SHADING.

A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a somber shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently exhilarating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed.

HE CHARGES UNJUST TAXATION.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens, to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting, from the substance of the people, millions which unapplied and useless lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business.

Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people.

This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained.

The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

WORKINGMEN DEMAND RELIEF.

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When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

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A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

NECESSITY FOR REVENUE REDUCTION.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw material and permits no injury to the interests of American labor.

The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people, that the general government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived.

These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities.

LEGISLATION IMPEDED.

The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special, private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated.

The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation, in favor of state and individuals, have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management, recommended by those well informed, as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied.

The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a postoffice building in the national capital, are not disputed. But these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.

A revision of our pension laws could easily be made, which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor, unless it contained items more for local and private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation, which either bears upon its face its private character or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power.

UNSELFISH LEGISLATORS NEEDED.

And yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good.

This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulation, is of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers.

What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people, and attempt to discover their future path.

The seventh president of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the protector of popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship, declared:

"The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such an one only under which our states may remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous and free."

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the president, from time to time, to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations.

Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

Those international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say are not yet satisfactorily adjusted.

These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of Feb. 20, 1888, together with which a convention, concluded under my authority with her majesty's government on the 15th of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding was submitted by me for the approval of the senate.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

This treaty having been rejected by the senate, I transmitted a message to the congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved.

Afterwards, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America.

These communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the senate alone.

Comment upon or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of Sept. 12, last, "that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Halifax."

Having essayed, in the discharge of my duty, to procure by negotiations the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute, and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related," and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the congress to the condition of this important question, as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

Near the close of the month of October last, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain.

The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the executive and senate of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments.

The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited.

Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity, by affording full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was consistent with the welfare and self respect of [illegible] ernment of the United States.

The usual interchange of communication has since continued through her majesty's legation in this city.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

My endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the senate.

The coastal boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the congress.

The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite, for the prevention of international jurisdictional complications, that adequate appropriation for a reconnoisance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by congress with as little delay as possible.

Knowledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary, or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement.

It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels.

The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels, has not yet become effective through concurrent action by Canada.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth correspondence which was laid before you at the last session.

In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties.

GERMANY'S BEREAVEMENTS.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death; and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people, and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William, and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son the late Emperor Frederick.

I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa; and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in those islands will be found.

In a message accompanying my approval, on the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th of March, 1888, and which, having been confir

The Columbian.

G. B. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1888.

An interesting trial occupied the attention of the court on Monday and Tuesday. It was the case of W. F. Boline against Columbia County, in which the plaintiff brought suit to recover pay for work done on the court room a year ago. He had a written contract to paint the court room for $700, but the commissioners made many changes and alterations in the contract causing much additional work, and then refused to pay for this extra work. Boline brought suit soon after the present board of commissioners came into office, and the case was tried before arbitrators, resulting in an award of $225 for the plaintiff, and there it should have ended; but the commissioners appealed, and the case was tried in court, the jury rendering a verdict of $253 for the plaintiff. The entire cost to the county of this case, directly and indirectly will reach nearly six hundred dollars when it could have been settled for two hundred dollars. Such economy as this on the part of the commissioners is not profitable for tax-payers.

The Holidays

And the colder weather are now rapidly approaching. The joyful season is eagerly anticipated by young folks in thousands of homes; but in nearly all there are one or more older ones to whom the cold wave and the storms mean renewed suffering from rheumatic back or limbs. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a positive specific for rheumatism; we doubt if there is or can be such a remedy. But the remarkable success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing this affection is sufficient reason for those who are suffering to try this peculiar medicine.

The Shoe on the Other Foot.

The monopolistic newspapers that are constantly reminding their readers that the republicans are not permitted, as a rule, to vote in the south, will not, of course, denounce the "southern outrages" an account of which is given in the following dispatch from Raleigh, North Corolina, under date of December 8:

Several negroes were before the United States circuit here yesterday on charges of intimidating men of their own race who wanted to vote the democratic ticket. Joseph Lassiter was discharged as he did not commit the offense until after the man he approached had voted. Major Herndon was convicted of having intimidated Reuben Gregory, and of having threatened to kill him. It is especially worthy of note that while the republicans have made many accusations, both before and after election, as to the intimidation of republican voters by democrats, the only cases of intimidation which have come before the courts have been those from Oxford in which republican negroes threatened persons of their race who voted the democratic ticket. It is notorious that in some places negroes who dared so to vote were practically proscribed by both men and women of their race.

The republicans will not censure the perpetrators of these outrages but they set up a howl when they imagine their own ox is gored. In fact it seems that from a monopolistic point of view there are times when an outrage isn't an outrage, even down south.—*Patriot.*

The New York Health Department

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Superintendent of the Sanitary Bureau of New York City writes the following unsolicited letter regarding Speer's Port Grape Wine.

New York, January, 1888.

Mr. Speer,

The box of wine has been safely received. I trust that 1888 will do you the justice you deserve. I never lose an opportunity to recommend your good wine, for I know it to be one of the pure brands obtainable.

Yours sincerely.

For sale by druggists. CYRUS EDSON.

Republican Bluster Again

The Washington correspondent of the "Press" of this city, in a dispatch published this morning, says: The hope that by some means they may yet control the next House of Representatives is still nourished by such Democrats as Geeral Clark, of the present House." An Associated Press dispatch, which appears in the same paper, gives the information that "it will take an official count of the certificates to determine the political complection of the House." The special already quoted from adds: "But the Democrats will not organize the House. That is certain."

If the official count of the certificates should disclose a Democratic majority why will that party not organize the House, pray? The majority would entitle them to exercise that power, and unless the Republicans contemplate resorting to revolutionary measures they will do so. In the statement of the "Press" correspondent to be interpreted as a notice that the majority in case it should be in favor of the Democrats is to be set aside? This matter increases in interest as it becomes understood. The "Press" statement following the idiotic Colonel Sheppard's call for war is significant.

If the Democrats are in a minority in the next House they will not want to organize the body. There is comparatively little in it for them. But with a majority in their favor the duty of asserting their rights is as imperative on the Democrats as is the obligation to perform any other recognized function. It may be added that this duty will be fulfilled even if every Republican revolutionist in and about Washington has to be clapped into jail to facilitate the work.—*Phila. Herald Jan. 7th.*

"We Point With Pride"

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully prepared by competent pharmacists. The combination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me a good appetite and seemed to build me over." E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerous humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. F. NIXON, Cambridgeport, Mass. Send for book giving statements of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 10, 1888.

Beginning Saturday, December 15, and continuing until Christmas, the store will be open evenings.

We are doing from fifteen to twenty-five per cent better today on Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs than we ever did before.

A broad statement, you say. Yes, but there isn't a bit of guesswork about it. We keep a careful finger on the pulse of trade. *We know.* So can you.

Hold up the first one we come to. Sheerest Linen Cambric with the seeming of silk that only comes to the finest hand-spun flax. Machine-worked linen never gets that delicate lustre. Swiss work; like a silken cobweb. Not overloaded with embroidery; just a delicate scattering of sprigs and sprays, and a daintily scalloped edge. The quietly rich sort of Handkerchief that any lady would joy to carry. Twenty modest designs, 75 cents each. *The linen alone is worth* **$1.25** *as prices go.* Flowers have bloomed but once since we sold precisely the same Handkerchief at $1.75 each.

Here's another glance.

Women's Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 80c, 85c, $1.

Women's Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c, 37½, 38c, 45c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, to $6 each.

Misses' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 20 and 25c.

Misses' Scalloped and Embroidered handkerchiefs, 25, 35, and 50c.

It's hand embroidery, not machine, that we're talking of, and the purest of linen every time. The cost of embroidering has gone up in Switzerland and Ireland, but you'd never mistrust it from these prices. The Handkerchiefs come to us direct from the manufacturers. *You would pay more for the same goods in either London or Paris.*

Outside these regular prices there are four in Women's Handkerchiefs that we point specially to:

Women's Plain White Hemstitched, unlaundered, 79c, a dozen. Same, laundered, $1, $1.20, $1.50, $1.80, $2.16, $2.40, $3, $3.60, and $4.20 a dozen.

Women's Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, $1.20 a dozen. Same, a little better, $2.50 each.

Women's Printed Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, printed initial, very pretty, $1.20 a dozen.

Quite as ready in Men's styles::

Men's Plain Hemmed Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, 10c each to $7.50 a dozen.

Same, extra large, $2.40 to $9 a dozen.

Men's Hemstitched and Embroidered, 50c each.

Men's Hemstitched, unfinished, 12½c, each.

A Handkerchief just as good as we have been selling for 20c.

Men's Plain White Hemstitched ¼ Handkerchiefs, ¼, ⅜, 1, and 2 inch hem, $2.40, $3, $3.60, $4.20, $5.40, $6, $7.50, $9 a dozen.

Men's ½ Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $4.20, $4.80, $5.40, $6, $7.50, $9, $12 a dozen.

Men's Hemstitched and Printed, 75 new and very neat designs on good quality linen, $1.50 a dozen. Better, larger, finer, at $3, $4.20, $5.40, $6, a dozen.

French designs, $6 a dozen. Extra large and very fine, in fantastic designs, $7.20 a dozen.

Men's Initial, unlaundered, 25c each; laundered, 35, 40 and 50c each.

Boys' Colored Woven Bordered Handkerchiefs, in ½-dozen boxes, 30c a box

A word about the "box" business. The common way is to sell you a box and throw the Handkerchiefs in—that's about what it amounts to. Even coarse, common Handkerchiefs have a chipper look when in a fancy box. We turn the plan end for end—sell you the Handkerchiefs cheaper than you can get them anywhere else *and throw in a fancy box with each half dozen.*

Have you a doubt as to where the Handkerchief trade of Philadelphia centres?

Just the same with Linens of all sorts.

Silk is cold. You don't feel like snuggling up to the common run of Silk Mufflers or Silk Handkerchiefs in chilly weather. It takes a big slice of wit on the maker's part to get up a soft, warm Silk. No one equals Brocklehurst in that. His "London made" Mufflers (really made in Macclesfield) have crowded "satin finished" and the whole covey of stiff, dressing-laded styles to one side. Some very good Mufflers, though, that never saw England—almost as cashmerey in finish. There's a Chinese imitation, heavy twilled, pure silk, that's singularly soft.

Chinese Imitation English Mufflers, 75c each.

English Mufflers, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50.

Same, extra heavy, 36 inches square, $3.00.

WANAMAKER'S.

almost 4 ounces of pure silk.

Domestic Mufflers, 65c to $2 each.

French Mufflers, $1 and $1.25 each.

Colored Mufflers, 85c to $2 each.

Printed Cashmere Mufflers (wool, cotton warp), 25c to 75c each.

Silk-and-Cotton Mufflers, 50c, 65c, and 75c each.

Plain White Mufflers, satin stripes 75c each.

Silver Plated Ware that can raise a solid doubt in a burglar's mind is good enough for anybody. There's plenty of such ware. Plentp more that's shadow-washed and thin at that. There's where the risk to you comes in.

You must buy of a dealer whose word means something, or take chances.

"A1" in silver plate doesn't mean what it does in ships; "double" is better, "triple" better still.

Such work as Rogers Brothers "1847 Imperial" is at the top in either grade. It's a rare thing when you can get a piece of that stamp under price. The last time to look for such a chance with Christmas three weeks off. The chance is here just the same. Fresh, perfect goods. On the counters this morning. Prices are by the dozen;

	At were now	DOUBLE were now	TRIPLE were now
Teaspoons	$1.70 $1.70	$3.25 $2.25	$4.00 $3.00
Dessertspoons	4.50 3.75	5.75 4.00	7.00 4.75
Tablespoons	5.25 3.75	6.50 4.50	8.00 5.75
Forks	4.50 3.50	5.75 4.50	7.00 5.75

Sort of house-warming for silverware in its new place, second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

In time for the Holidays. You will find our stock for the Holidays to be complete. Everything we have bought we have had in mind two things—worth and beauty.

We are now ready to show you anything in our line. The early buyers will have the pick. Goods bought now will be tied up and laid away and delivered anywhere in town or sent to any address—before Christmas.

We would call your special attention to our line of fine photograph albums, in a dozen dainty colors and figures in plush and leather. These are goods by reliable makers and we can recommend them for exactly what they appear to be. We know the goods are first class and that the prices are right.

We cordially invite you to examine our stock, feeling confident that they will impress you with their elegance and appropriateness for Holiday Gifts.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.,
Successors to G. A. Clark.

HAVE YOU BEEN DISAPPOINTED

buying the ordinary ready-made Clothing, that either wears badly, loses its color, and has no style? *or*

DO YOU OBJECT

paying excessively high prices for made-to-order Clothing, and want its equal ready-made?

OUR LONDON READY-MADE CLOTHING

Will suit you exactly. It is *Perfect in every particular.*

SPECIALTIES:

Full Suits, $13.50 and upwards.

Thompson's Patent-Cut Trousers $3.50 and upwards.

English Beaver Overcoats, $12.00 and upwards.

"Our Famous" Cape Coats and Ulsters, $12.00 and upwards.

E. O. THOMPSON,

1338 CHESTNUT STREET
(Opposite the Mint)
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Our Fashion Catalogue mailed to any address, free of charge.

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 304 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of J. Brumstetter of Orange twp.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of J. Brumstetter, late of the township of Orange, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to M W Brumstetter of Orangeville, county of Columbia Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

R. W. BRUMSTETTER, Admr.
Dec 7 Orangeville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Nungesser.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Nungesser, late of the township of Beaver county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to H W Nungesser of Beaver Valley, county of Columbia Pa., and Wm. Yeager of Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. W. NUNGESSER,
WM. E. YEAGER,
NOV 23 Administrators.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the fourteenth day of December A. D., 1888 by W M Monroe, C W Neal, I W Willits, Samuel Neyhard, P E Wirt, D M Boyd, C H Campbell, J H Maise and James Corcoran, citizens of the state of Pennsylvania, under the Act of Assembly approved April 29th 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Manor Real Inn Company." The said corporation is formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an hotel, to be located at Jamison City, Columbia county, said state and for this purpose to have possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

A. L. FRITZ,
G. E. ELWELL,
Nov. 21 1888. Solicitors.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG WATER COMPANY.

BLOOMSBURG PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors of this company have called a special meeting of its stockholders, to be held at my office, the general office of the company, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, January 5th, A. D. 1889, at and between the hours of two (2) and four (4) o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against an increase of the Capital Stock.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER, Secy.

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Columbia of February term, 1888 No.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on Saturday the 15th day of December 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called, "Legion of St. Ignatius of Centralia, Pa." the character and object whereof is beneficial and for the advancement of literature and science, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
Nov. 23-31. Solicitor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county the undersigned executor of Isaac Bower late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described two tracts of land situate in Briarcreek township aforesaid, the one being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in line of land formerly James Adams', thence north 10 degrees, west 81 and two-tenths perches to stone, north 52 degrees, east 13 and seven-tenths perches to stone, thence north 10 degrees, west 64 and one-tenth perches to stone, north 44¾ degrees, east 79 and four-tenths perches to stone south 10 degrees, east 131 and three-tenths perches to stone, south 52¾ degrees, west 108 and three-tenths perches to stone, the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-NINE ACRES

and twenty-two perches of land, about all improved, with

FRAME DWELLING, BARN

and outbuildings.

The other piece of land in same township, adjoins the above and is used with same as one farm, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line of N. Stout, thence north 56 degrees, east 92 perches to pine, thence by land now or formerly Jacob Sitler north 10¾ degrees, west 87 perches to a —— thence south 80 degrees, west 92 perches to a pine knot, thence by the first described, south 10¾ degrees, east 37 perches to place of beginning, containing

TWENTY ACRES of LAND.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ISAIAH BOWER,
JACKSON, Atty. Executor,
Dec 14 Berwick Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of Joseph R. Patton, late of Greenwood township, said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises near Rohrsburg, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate:

No. 1. A certain lot or piece of land situate in the township of Greenwood, Columbia county, bounded by lands of the heirs of Samuel Gillaspy, Jacob Gerrard, Joseph P Dewitt and the public road, leading from Rohrsburg to Millville, and containing

ONE ACRE, MORE or LESS.

No. 2. A certain lot or piece of land situate in the said township of Greenwood, adjoining the above mentioned lot and lands of Cyrus Faus, Jacob Gerrard, Jacob Lemon, Joseph P. Dewitt and the aforesaid public road, containing

4 ACRES and 21 PERCHES,

more or less. The said two pieces of land, though purchased separately are used as one tract and so enclosed, whereon are erected a good sized

Two-Story Frame Dwelling House,

new frame barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings. There is a good well of water, fruit trees and vines.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

O. P. PATTON,
HARKLEY, Atty. Administrator,
Dec 14 Rushtown Pa.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, December 29th, 1888

at 2 p.m., the following real estate situate in Beaver township, Columbia county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the south by lands of S P Wolverton, on the west by lands of S P Wolverton and Peter Knight, on the north by lands of widow Steely, now Mrs. Fisher, and on the east by lands of William Boyles, containing thirty-four acres more or less, whereon are erected a two story plank house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Longenberger vs. Henry Smoyer, and to be sold as the property of Henry Smoyer.

ZARR, atty. Vend. Ex.

ALSO

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the village of Stillwater, Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by a public road on the east by lot of John Barber, on the south by lot of Samuel Smith, and on the west by the public road leading from Stillwater to Benton, containing one-half acre more or less, whereon are erected a two story dwelling house, a shoemaker shop, stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Wolf.

IKELER & HERRING, Attys. Fi. Fa.
SAMUEL SMITH,
Dec 7 Sheriff.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

There will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Fishingcreek township on

WEDNESDAY, January 9th, 1889.

at 10 o'clock a. m. the following described property owned by the estate of John Laubach, deceased: Beginning at a post along the public road to a corner, to lands surveyed for Richard Bright, thence along said Bright's survey and adjoining lands of Lemons & Fealer north 26 degrees, west 1 0 perches to a post, thence by lands of Whitenight Bros. south 33 degrees, west forty-two and three-tenths perches to a hemlock corner, thence by lands of J M Laubach south 29 degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same south 87¾ degrees, east one hundred and two perches to stone corner, thence by the same north 61 degrees, east 27 perches to place of beginning, containing 28 acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourth in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

J. M. BUCKALEW,
Dec 7 Executor.

Wyoming Commercial College.

This Institution is a high grade Business College, giving instruction in every department of business education. In addition to the regular business course it makes a specialty of Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, and Ornamental Penmanship. The prominent feature of the Commercial Course is its practical character. Nearly every set of books has been taken from first-class business establishments, and a large proportion of the course in book-keeping is made up from our system of actual business practice, unsurpassed in the scientific application to modern business methods. A larger proportion of our graduates regularly obtain first-class positions than from any other commercial college in the state. Year begins Aug. 28, 1888. For circulars address W. L. DEAN, Principal,
Nov 8m. Kingston, Pa.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

There will be an election of a Board of Directors of the Bloomsburg Banking Company, at their banking house, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., to serve for the ensuing year.

H. H. GROTZ,
Dec 14 tf Cashier.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, on the tenth day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, under Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29 1874, and the supplements thereto, by Rev. J. A. Peters, Rev. F.C. Yost, Rev. S. S. Kohler, Rev. J. S. Wagner, and Rev. Alfred Foutz, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Wyoming Classis of the Reformed Church in the United States," the character and object of which is the advancement and promotion of the doctrines, customs and usages of the Reformed Church in the United States, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, and its supplements.

C. W. MILLER,
Nov 16 Solicitor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Alice M. Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Alice M. Karns, late of the township of Benton, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to A. C. Karns of Benton township Columbia county Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

A. C. KARNS,
Dec 14 6w* Administrator, c. t. a.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Effeemaria Hess, late of Sugarloaf township.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Effeemaria Hess, late of the township of Sugarloaf, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Jesse Hess, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

FRITZ, Atty. JESSE HESS,
Dec 14 6w. Administrator. c. t. a.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. A-&-co.-dec-7-1y

ELY'S Cream Balm IS WORTH $1000 TO ANY MAN Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. Nov 30-d-4t

PATENTS.

ants and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent usiness conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPP SITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at LESS COST than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references o actual clients in your State, county, or town, nt free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.

KNOW THYSELF

Cut this out. You may never see it again.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application.

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

CANCER "A New Cure comes from China. Queens Hospital and London Cancer Hospital report cures."—*N. Y. Express.* Endorsed by Medical Journals. Cure guarantee. Circulars FREE. GUNWA CO., Box 42, Pueblo, Colo. Nov 16 7-4w.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETNS SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGNS &C

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

OUT OF TROUBLE—VACANCY FILLED.

The undersigned respectfully calls attention that as Abraham Snyder is dead and that a pump-maker is needed, that I am going into that business and will make pumps and do repairing on reasonable terms and guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. Reynolds,
Espy Pa.

Shop near the canal grocery.
Nov. 23-4w *

AGENTS WANTED.—Permanent employment and good salary or commission. Address A. D. PRATT, Nurseryman Rochester, N. Y. Nov 9-d-4t.

I. Maier, Reliable Clothier,

tells you that patronage has been so favorable that we are compelled to add

MORE AND FINER GOODS

to our stock. We have now the

Finest Line of Overcoats, Suits for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children,

that can be shown outside of New York or Philadelphia. We have just received our Holiday Goods, such as——

Gold-handle Umbrellas, Fine Silk Suspenders, Finest of Seal skin Caps, Fine Silk and Derby Hats,

UNDERWEAR, &C. &C.

As said before, our aim is to sell lots of goods at small profits.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

I. MAIER.

LARGEST **CLOTHING HOUSE** IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

I. W. Hartman & Sons'

GREATEST CHRISTMAS DISPLAY.

Never before has there been opened in this or any other town, within fifty miles around, such a large and fine collection of

Christmas Presents.

We cannot think of naming them. A few items in styles and prices will suffice.

Plush Goods in Manacure Sets.
do " " Toilet Sets.
do " " Whisp Holders, &c.

All the novelties in Bric a Brac, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs and Tidies. In books we have the best and cheapest.

See Our 29c. Books. "Scottish Chiefs", &c.

In dishes we have all the latest patterns.
In glassware we have the newest shapes.
In hanging and stand lamps we have a great variety.

MARKET REPORTS.
BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

—:o:—

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel		
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	60	70
Oats " "	32	45
Flour " bbl		6 80
Butter	24	26
Eggs	24	26
Potatoes	40	60
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	8	10
Geese		
Lard per lb	12	14
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1 00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 5, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

FIRE INSURANCE

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO., NEW YORK.
GREENWICH INS. CO., NEW YORK.
JERSEY CITY FIRE INS. CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

These old CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

PROMPTNESS. EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

J. G. WELLS, JEWELER,

Columbian Building, Bloomsburg, Penn'a

has just received a fine line of Silverware, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, also a complete line of Jewelry, Clocks, &c. Goods purchased of me engraved free of charge.

Repairing a Specialty.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. All goods guaranteed.
J. G. WELLS, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

We have in stock a finer line of musical instruments than has ever been bought in this section, and we are making special inducements to purchasers for the holiday season. We get our instruments direct from the manufactories, and can offer better terms than can be given by any other parties.

THE IVERS & POND PIANOS stand at the head.

ONE HUNDRED OF THESE NOW IN USE at the BOSTON CONSERVATORY of MUSIC.

One of the latest improvements is the NEW SOFT STOP ATTACHMENT which enables one to play without disturbing anyone in the vicinity and with little wear to the instrument.

WE ARE OFFERING BARGAINS ON THESE INSTRUMENTS.

THE GEORGE STECK & CO PIANO, after thirty years of severest test are used, on account of unequalled durability, by 66 colleges and many others in the United States.

THE ESTEY UPRIGHT PIANO, with new repeating action, best in the world for upright pianos, and the first and only perfect repeating action introduced with upright pianos.

THE OPERA PIANO has a reputation of 38 years. A warrantee of five years is given with each instrument. It is the best medium-priced piano in the market.

Our LINE of ORGANS is very complete, we have THE CELEBRATED ESTEY, THE MILLER, WORCESTER, UNITED STATES, and other makes.

SEWING MACHINES.

We have the celebrated WHITE, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, STANDARD ROTARY, ROYAL ST. JOHN, NEW DAVIS, and NEW HOME.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines sold on installment plan.

We have also banjos, guitars, German accordeons, blow accordeons, flutes, fifes mouth organs, drums, &c. Five hundred pieces of ten cent sheet music, &c., &c.

Second hand pianos, organs and sewing machines on hand, and received in exchange for new ones.

Agent for Butterick and Domestic paper patterns and fashion books. Sewing machine needles, oils and attachments for all machines always in stock.

J. SALTZER,
General Agent.

Bloomsburg Pa.

THE DEAF HEAR

The New England Medical Journal says: "Wales' INVISIBLE Sound Disc, for deafness, concentrates sound waves on the drum, and outranks all devices of all ages and its possibilities are great." For sale by A. WALES, Bridgeport, Ct. Dec 7-d-4t.

CHEAP FARMS AND HOMES

Prices low. $100 to $30,000; healthy climate; fine soil; close to cities by water or railroad; salt-water luxuries abundant. Send stamp for price list; map 10c. MELVIN & MANCHA, Annapolis, Md. Dec 7-d-4t.

"This is the Boot for ME!"

DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHEST

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 18	1 05	8 09	8 25	2 25	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 53	7 58	8 46	2 36	6 51
Irondale	6 16	12 50	7 56	8 48	2 42	6 54
Paper Mill	6 08	12 40	7 48	8 56	2 52	7 04
Lightstreet	6 05	12 35	7 43	9 00	2 57	7 08
Orangeville	5 51	12 20	7 25	9 10	3 20	7 16
Forks	5 45	12 00	7 20	9 25	3 36	7 31
Tubbs	5 42	11 58	7 15	9 30	3 42	7 36
Stillwater	5 37	11 45	7 10	9 37	3 50	7 43
Benton	5 28	11 30	7 00	9 47	4 15	7 52
Edsons	5 23	11 20	6 56	9 51	4 20	7 56
Coles Creek	5 20	11 15	6 52	9 56	4 24	8 00
Sugarloaf	5 15	11 10	6 45	10 00	4 28	8 05
Laubachs	5 12	11 05	6 45	10 04	4 33	8 10
Central	5 06	10 57	6 38	10 12	4 40	8 15
Echo Park	5 03	10 52	6 28	10 15	4 43	8 19
Jamison City	5 00	10 45	6 20	10 20	4 50	8 25
	Lv. P.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:22 a. m.	11:04 a. m.
3:49 p. m.	6:20 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:18 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

Peruse I. Maier, the Clothier's, new advertisement, and learn what he has to say.

C. S. Bound has opened a ladies' and gentlemen's dinner-room in the basement of Lockard's new building

For hanging lamps, cheap prices, way down, go to Mercer's Drug & Book store.

Court Proceedings will appear in full next week. They are crowded out of this issue.

Read our local notice columns and learn where you can get bargains in holiday goods.

Please call and see our large line of Christmas goods before you buy.
J. H. Mercer.

H. C. Everett of Van Camp brought a fine load of young pigs to town Wednesday evening. He sold them all to L. B. Rupert.

The Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. will run a special train leaving Bloomsburg after the lecture each evening during Institute week Dec. 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Stamping of all kinds done to order New York's latest styles of pattern used. Rock Street, 2nd door below Market St., Bloomsburg. tf.

Do not fail to hear Dr. Talmage, as this will in all probability be your last opportunity in this county to see and hear this great man.

Go to A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawissa, Pa., for your holiday goods. An immense line of fine stationery goods, toys, and confectioneries. Prices low.

Commissioner Stephens was called home Wednesday by telegram announcing the sudden death of his son. His son was shot about five years ago, and his death possibly resulted from the wound.

A fine new lot of White, New Domestic, New Home, Royal St. John New Howe and Standard Rotary and Davis sewing machines for Holiday presents at J. Saltzer's Bloomsburg Pa.

Persons desiring to attend the lectures can come to Bloomsburg on the B. & S. train arriving at 6:28 p. m., thus having an hour or so for business or recreation before the lecture.

A SQUARE MEAL.—Turkey dinner at the residence of D. F. Weiss, Friday evening of this week. All are invited. Tickets for sale at W. H. Brooke & Co.'s Book Store, and at the house. Price of tickets 50c.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Edgar celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday evening at their home on Iron street. A large number of friends and relatives were present, who united in hearty congratulations.

Be sure to hear Dr. Waller Wednesday evening, Dec. 19. Go to Europe without the price of a steamer ticket or penalty of seasickness. You will be instructed and delighted. Tickets can be purchased at Dentlers' any time after 10 a. m., Dec. 17.

A passenger car will be attached to the freight train going south due Bloomsburg about 10 p. m. to accommodate those south of Bloomsburg who wish to attend the evening entertainments at the County Institute.

The residence of MRS. E. B. Brown at Mifflinville Pa., is offered at private sale. Apply before Dec. 22d 1888. Two-thirds of price may be left in the property secured by first mortgage. Apply to J. J. Brown Bloomsburg Pa. 4t.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Dec. 11, 1888.

Mr. Pary Crouse, Dan Durand, Mr. John Hancock, Miss Mary Pussely, Josiah Rittenhouse, Mr. Robert Roland, Mrs. Mary A. Shaffer, Miss Laura Shoemaker, Maggie Watt.

PACKAGES
H. G. Holly & Co.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Go to C. E. Savage's for Christmas goods. His stock consists of appropriate gifts for big or small, at all kinds of prices. He has a large and varied assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, Gold eye glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver head canes and umbrellas. The newest designs and the finest goods of the season. His low prices make these beautiful goods all bargains. Come and see them. All are welcome. No trouble to show goods at C. E. Savage's, 8d door above the National bank.

The program of the coming County Institute is one of the strongest in the State.

A number of persons in it have no superiors in their respective lines of work.

A large assortment of violins, guitars, banjos, German accordions, music boxes and mouth organs, just received at J. Saltzer's for Holiday Presents.

The finest lot of ladies and gents finger rings in the county at L. Bernhard's

Five per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid in Jackson township after the ninth day of January 1889, and collection will be enforced after that date.
D. L. EVERHART, Collector.

See the line of plush and leather albums. Price $1 to $8, at Mercer's Drug & Book store.

Customers are benefited with 30 years experience in watch-making and jewelry business by dealing with L. Bernhard.

The United States Steamer Galena has been ordered by the Navy Department to sail to Hayti for the purpose of enforcing the release of the Haytien Republic, an American vessel recently seized by the Hayti government. The expedition is under command of Admiral Luce, and unless the captured vessel is delivered up peaceably he will take it by force. A number of other vessels of the U. S. Navy are getting in readiness to join the expedition.

Among the officers of the Galena is Ensign J. W. Oman, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, whose home is at Lightstreet.

Books of all description at Mercer's Drug & Book Store.

Life size crayons in gold frames only $10.
tf M'Killip Bros.

The musicale at Winona Hall on Tuesday evening was well attended and was a very pleasant entertainment. It was under the direction of Mrs. P. E. Wirt, who was assisted by the Young Ladies of the Guild of the Episcopal Church. Miss Maud Runyan kindly consented to assist by performing a very attractive piece on the piano The singing of Miss Annie Miller was the leading feature of the evening, and was highly enjoyed by all present. Miss Miller has a thoroughly cultivated voice of remarkable sweetness and volume, and the guild is under many obligations to her for the valuable assistance rendered on this and other occasions. Nearly twenty-five dollars was realized out of the entertainment.

Be sure and see the Ivers and Pond upright Piano with soft stop just received at J. Saltzer's; would make a handsome Christmas present.

Look out for our holiday goods in a week or two. J. H. Mercer.

Belva Lockwood's lecture is one of the best to which a Cortland audience have ever been treated.—The *Democrat*, Cortland.

Teachers' Institute.

INSTRUCTORS.

Dr. E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. D. J. Waller, Bloomsburg; Prof. Alex E. Frye. Cambridge, Mass., Geography; Prof. S. S. Neff, Philadelphia, Pa., Teacher of Reading and Speaking; Prof. Wm. Noetling, Bloomsburg, Language; Supt. Will S. Monroe, Nanticoke, Literature; Prof. Geo. E. Wilbur, Bloomsburg, History; Prof. J. F. Cope, Bloomsburg, Arithmetic; Prof. C. H. Albert, Bloomsburg, Arithmetic; Miss Hannah Breece, Bloomsburg, "What relation does School Discipline and a Liberal Education sustain to Good Government?" Miss Anna Limberger, Catawissa, Clay Moulding; Miss Mary McDonnel, Centralia, Recitation; Miss E. B. Guie, Bloomsburg, Calisthenics; Prin. J. F. Harkins, Bloomsburg, Importance of Civil Government; J. S. Kline, Bloomsburg, The Mission of the Teacher; Prin. A. M. Freas, Berwick, Facts About Our Schools; Prin. W. W. Heffner, Centralia, Public School Library; Prin. I. W. Winter, Catawissa, Language; Prin. Thos. B. Shannon, Montandon, History, L. P. Sterner, Afton, "Mistakes in Teaching;" Miss Belle McClintock, Meadville, Solcist; Miss Annie Miller, Bloomsburg, Music Director and Soloist.

DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION.

The School Directors of the County are requested to meet in the Grand Jury Room Court House, Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the discussion of the following subjects:

1. Free Text Books, E. B. Guie, George W. Davis; II. Duties of Directors, Wm. Chrisman, Esq., H. J. Dietterick; III. Compulsory Education, D. C. McHenry, Samuel Hidlay.

All are invited to participate in the discussions. In the afternoon addresses will be delivered in the Opera House by Dr. Corss, Dr. Higbee, J. C. Brown. Solo by Miss Annie Miller.

The enrollment card (price one dollar) will entitle the bearer to a reserved seat for the course of lectures. The enrolling clerk will be at Dentler's any time after 10 a. m., Dec. 17.

Teachers will please enroll in the forenoon if possible.

If necessary all the seats, but those in the gallery will be reserved.

Admission Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, thirty-five and fifty cents. Tuesday evening fifty and seventy-five cents and one dollar.

Tickets for the course, one dollar. Reserved seats for the course, one dollar and a half.

Every teacher in the county is expected to be at the Institute the entire week.

The doors will open at 7 o'clock. The exercises will commence at 7:45.

If the teachers desire it, the Institute will be divided as it was last year.

The address of welcome will be delivered by Rev. F. P. Manhart.

A cordial invitation to attend all of the sessions of the Institute is extended to all.
J. S. GRIMES,
County Superintendent.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

MONDAY EVENING. Solo, Miss Annie Miller: Recitation, Prof. S. S. Neff; Lecture, "Social and Political Life in Washington," Belva Lockwood.

TUESDAY EVENING. Solo, Miss Annie Miller; Recitation, Miss E. B. Guie; Lecture, "Bright and Happy Homes," T. DeWitt Talmage.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Solo, Miss Belle McClintock; Recitation, Mrs. Grant Herring; Lecture, "Sights and Scenes in Europe," Dr. D. J. Waller.

THURSDAY EVENING. Solo, Miss Belle McClintock; Lecture, "Sunshine or the Secret of a Happy Life," Dr. A. A. Willits.

A fine line of meerschaum pipes, cigar and cigarette holders at Wm. Webb's tobacco store, opposite Central Hotel.

25 new organs for Holiday presents consisting of celebrated Estey and Miller United States Worcester Taber, and other makes at J. Saltzer's Bloomsburg Pa.

Japanese Goods.

In making up your selections of holiday presents, dont fail to call and look over A. S. Truckenmiller's line of Japanese goods, Catawissa, Pa. Hundreds of rare, beautiful and useful articles.

All goods engraved free when bought at Bernhard's, opposite Central Hotel.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

J. R. Schuyler & Co., have opened their holiday stock of fine silverware, the largest assortment ever shown. No rouble to show goods.

Watches, clocks, silverware and jewelry greatly reduced in price at L. Bernhard's.

A Great Misfortune.

The heavy rains this fall have totally ruined crops in some localities, and its effects are now being seen in diseases among farm animals. Almost every day cases of roup, swelled head and a distemper very disastrous among poultry are reported. A part of this is also due to improper feeding. Many persons think as soon as cold weather comes on, they must begin to feed heating food to their hens, like cornmeal &c. The result of this course, is if they do not break down from the disease prevalent, they soon get very fat, look fine and people wonder why they do not lay. You cannot make a hen lay when everything you give her is being transformed into fat, and leaving the foundation of disease same as an over fed child or person. Alfred T. Johnson Hampton, N. H., says "last fall I had 80 fine looking hens which began to drop and die; I changed their food and began using Sheridan's Powder, in three weeks they were nearly well, and had increased the eggs sixteen a day. I have just bought six cans of it, as a preventative of disease the coming winter. It can't be beat, for that large can saved me $40 last year."

Mrs. E. B. Carlin, Conklin Centre, N. Y., says, "I have used Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay for three years I know it also keeps them healthy for I rarely lose one now. My neighbors are getting interested in Sheridan's Powder; but they do not use half enough; one or two small packs is not a fair test. I shall send soon for six cans as I get it cheaper. During an eight weeks trial, using Sheridan's Powder I got from forty hens, 1707 eggs."

I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay) will send postpaid to any person two 25 cent packs of powder, and a new Poultry Raising guide, for 60 cents. The book alone costs 25 cents. For $1.00 five packs of powder and a book; for $1.20 a large 2½ pound can and book; six cans for $5.00, express preaid. Send stamps or cash. Interesting testimonals sent free.

For stationery of all kinds go to Mercer' Drug & Book store.

A handsome Christmas present for daughter or wife would be a fine Estey upright or Steck or an opera upright piano, at J. Saltzer's Bloomsburg Pa.

Gold and silver spectacles, gold and silver thimbles at Bernhard's, opposite Central Hotel.

Holiday Excursions on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In accordance with a time-honored custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will for the Christmas and New Years holidays sell excursion tickets between all principal stations on its system at reduced rates. Holiday excursion tickets will be sold December 22d, 23d 24th, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and January 1st, valid for return trip until January 3d, 1889.

The finest line of Juveniles in Col. Co., at Mercer's Drug & Book Store.

I consider Dr. Willits one of the best lecturers of this country.—Rev. J. F. Marley, D. D., Urbana, O.

Hoods Sarsaparilla is a purely vegetable preperation, being free from injurious ingredients. It is peculiar in its curative power.

No other remedy is so reliable, in case of sudden colds, or coughs, or for any or all derangements of the throat and lungs, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral This wonderful medicine affords great relief in consumption, even in the advanced stages of that disease.

Henry C. Everett of Benton township brought an egg in our office a few days ago that measured 8¼ by 6½ inches. It was laid by an ordinary hen. It is seldom that a fowl does as well as this.

Mr. Everett lives on William Chrisman's farm, and as an evidence of his husbandry he raised 450 bushels of corn on four acres of land. This is a large yield, and speaks well for Mr. Everetts farming.

Dr. Talmage declines fifty invitations to lecture where he accepts one—Redpath Bureau.

Your wasted cheeks may have all the plumpness and bloom of health through your use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This time-honored remedy still leads the van. It improves digestion, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system. Give it a trial.

Powder for stump blasting at J. R. Schuyler & Co.

The Central State Normal School Building Destroyed.

The Central State Normal School building at Lock Haven, was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday afternoon. Shortly after the noonday meal, smoke was seen issuing from a lower window and in a little while the bright flames burst from several openings and began to lick the massive walls. at the time the alarm was sounded nearly 200 pupils were in their rooms and the wildest excitement ensued. A number of visitors who were in the building helped to swell the general uproar.

The pupils in both departments sought safety in hot flight. Many of them left their books and clothing in their rooms, the contents of which were soon destroyed. Nearly or quite all of the bedding and furniture was also lost. The furniture of the chapel, including several musical instruments, could not be moved and was consumed with rest. The money in the possession of the pupils, which had been placed for safe-keeping in their trunks, shared a similar fate.

Owing to the fact that the fire occurred in the daytime all the inmates escaped without serious injury. A few were bruised in the scramble to escape but none dangerously so. The building was of brick, four stories high, and cost $150,500. The amount of the insurance is $46,000

White, Conner & Sloan, Orangeville Pa., offer for sale a full line of bob sleds, hand and power corn shellers, also the celebrated Lion fodder cutter and crusher. tf

WANTED. A saddler—one who thoroughly understands the business, a single man preferred. Address P. O. box 293, Mahanoy City Pa.
Jno. T. Quin.

WANTED. A resident salesman for Columbia and Luzerne Counties. A man with experience preferred.
FRANCIS JORDAN & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers, 209 North 3rd Street, Dec. 14 4t. Philadelphia.

Fine Cabinets in vignette or scroll.
tf M'Killip Bros.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-21-1y

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.
Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.
Exchange Hotel Building
Are agents for Julius King's celebrated spectacles. The best in the world. Hundreds of pairs to select from and a fit guaranteed.

C. C. Marr pays 22c for eggs, 25c for butter.

TAKE NOTICE.

Just received another large lot of $1.50 pants still better than the last, to be closed out within the next ten days.

Also bargains will be offered in boys' and mens' woolen shirts; mens' all wool shirts from 90c up.

Ladies' and mens' underwear of any kind cheaper than ever.

Just received another large lot of wool blankets and comforts, from $1 a pair up.

Wool hosiery of all descriptions cheaper than ever before sold.

These goods must be sold to make room for Christmas goods. Come early and secure bargains.
J. W. MASTELLER'S N. Y. Store.

C. C Marr sells George Boyd & Son's syrup such as you saw and tasted at the Fair.

We invite all to call and see our lines of goods suitable for holiday gifts. Clark & Son.

For Christmas slippers go to Housel Bro's.

It will pay you to call and see Mrs. Eet's stock of fancy goods before buying Christmas presents.

XMAS, XMAS, PRESENTS!
SILK SUSPENDERS!
SILK MUFFLERS!
SILK HATS, HOLIDAY STYLES,
at Lowenberg's Popular Clothing Store.

Our assortment of holiday goods is complete. GREAT EASTERN.

All kinds of fancy candies for Christmas at Wm. Webb's.

Go to C. C. Marr for comforts, very cheap.

An elegant line of mens', boys and youths' slippers in velvet, Plush, goat and alligator at Dentler's.

As usual at this time of year, Gilmore's Toy Bazar is the centre of attraction for the little folks. Santa Claus has evidently been busy, and the fruits of his workshop can be seen on Gilmore's shelves Down stairs in the store, upstairs in four rooms and the hall, everything is parked full of sleds, wagons, dolls, toy banks, games, guns, mechanical toys, Christmas tree ornaments in great profusion, and a thousand things that one must see in order to appreciate. The display is now ready, and everybody is invited to call and inspect the stock. Take the children in, and let them see what Kriss Kingle has been doing for them.

The best and largest stock of rubbers to be found in Bloomsburg at F. D. Dentler's.

Fruit cake by the pound or slice for Christmas at PHILLIPS DOMESTIC BAKERY.

Miss Shook, milliner for Mrs. Marsh, the uptown milliner, has just returned from the city with a fine line of new hats, bonnets and holiday goods.

Go to G. W. Bertsch's for gents furnishing goods, a full and complete assortment of the latest styles kept on hand.

Those genuine hand made alligator slippers are the finest ever brought to Bloomsburg "at Dentler's."

You will find some decided bargains in ladies' and childrens' coats at Clark & Son's.

A fine line of slippers for Christmas presents at Housel Bro's.

All kinds of ladies' fancy notions at Mrs. M. E. Ent's.

F. D. Dentler's is the place to get the celebrated Douglas $3 and $4 shoes. Can't be beat for the money.

Lovers of a good smoke, try a package of "Old Virginia Cheroots" 5 for 10 cents, and you will never regret it. Sold everywhere. Ask your dealer for them and see that you get the "Old Virginia." Alexander Bros. & Co. wholesale agents Bloomsburg Pa.

Call and be convinced that you can buy the CHEAPEST SATIN LINED OVERCOAT IN THE COUNTY at Lowenberg's Popular Clothing Store.

We have the finest line of lamps in town.
GREAT EASTERN.

All fresh new candies for Christmas at PHILLIP'S DOMESTIC BAKERY.

A full and first-class line of millinery goods at Mrs. Marsh's.

Go to G. W. Bertsch's for one of those Windsor caps that are all the rage this season, a full assortment always kept on hand.

Our Christmas goods are now open.
Clark & Son.

Gilt Edge Dressing for ladies' and children's shoes, never cracks the leather, for sale at Housel Bro's.

Don't forget to try a package of "Old Virginia Cheroots," 5 for 10 cents. The finest smoke in the world for the money. Sold by first class dealers generally. Alexander Bros. & Co. wholesale agents, Bloomsburg Pa.

25 doz. slippers just received for the holiday trade at F. D. Dentler's.

You will find it to your interest to see our holiday goods. Clark & Son.

Go to G. W. Bertsch's for gents neck ties; just received a new invoice for the holiday trade.

Fancy goods for Christmas presents at Mrs. M. E. Ent's notion store, two doors below Court House.

Winter millinery in ladies' hats and bonnets, trimmings, &c., also misses' and childrens' caps in plush, velvet and wool at E Barkley's. Latest styles, lowest prices.

Holiday bargains, call and see them, in Clothing, Furnishing Goods &c., at Lowenberg's Popular Clothing Store.

Call at Mrs. Marsh's and examine her stock of fine goods in the millinery line while selecting your Christmas present.

We make a specialty of supplying Sunday Schools and Churches with fruit etc for the Christmas season.
GREAT EASTERN.

Go to G. W. Bertsch the merchant tailor if you want a first class suit of clothing, and a perfect fit always guaranteed or no sale.

The handsomest line of handkerchiefs and mufflers at Clark & Son's.

Before buying your Christmas pasents call at Mrs Eet's store, two doors below Court House, and examine her stock of goods.

Beautiful neckwear, Ties, Scarfs, Puffs, Bows, Dress, Four-in-hand, Velvet, Plush, all the nobby goods now at Lowenberg's Clothing Store.

Another line of silk umbrellas added to the stock today at Clark & Son's.

Go to G. W. Bertsch's for a real sealskin cap if you want to make a Christmas present.

Linens of all kinds suitable for gifts at Clark & Son's. Also stamped linens.

Ice cream for your Christmas dinner at Phillips'.

We can do you good on Almeria grapes, either by pound or bbl.
GREAT EASTERN.

Lamps, fine china, Jap. goods, books, cards, toilet cases, albums and a general line of goods suitable for Christmas gifts at Clark & Son's.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!
Real Seal. Big bargains, call and see them, at Lowenberg's Popular Clothing Store.

Another lot of monkey muffs, and other furs at Clark & Son's. Also Trimmings.

Sunday school candies at Phillips' Domestic Bakery.

A box of fine cigars or a meerschaum pipe or cigar holder from Wm. Webb's would make a nice Christmas present.

Go to G. W. Bertsch's for a fine silk, muffler. Just received a new lot of them for the holidays.

Silverware and jewelry for Christmas presents at Clark & Son's.

Stand lamps seem to be all the go. We have a fine line of them.
GREAT EASTERN.

LOST. It is supposed on Third, or Iron, or Fifth Street, a plain gold ring, engraved inside "To E. M." The finder will be suitably rewarded if it is returned to this office.

Hosiery, gloves and underwear at Clark & Son's.

Great bargains, large reduction in prices men's, boys' and childrens' suits and overcoats at Gross' New York Store.

A fine line of cups and saucers @ 25c.
GREAT EASTERN.

Baskets at Clark & Son's.

Cran berries, sweet potatoes, celery, figs, nuts, dates, etc., for a good dinner.
GREAT EASTERN.

It will pay anyone coming to town to call at J. W. Masteller's NEW YORK VARIETY STORE and examine his holiday goods before buying Christmas presents.

A pair of handsome gent's slippers from J. A. Hess' shoe store would make a nice Christmas present.

Just received from Runsdorf, Prussia, a new line of the finest razors; you run no risk in buying these, we warrant every one to be tempered perfectly or you can return same. J. R. Schuyler & Co.

A fine present for father or mother, uncle or aunt—a pair of gold spectacles.
W. H. Brooke & Co., Agts.

Handkerchiefs—Hundreds of them and more coming. Plain and embroidered borders. Two fine *Linen* handkerchiefs with handsome stripe, fine hem, for 25c.
at H. W. SLOAN'S.

Buy a good overcoat for Christmas at Gross' New York Store

Call at J. A. Hess' and examine his stock of slippers, etc, before buying your Christmas presents.

Come and select from cheap 12 mos. while the stock is full, a remarkably cheap book at 29c. at W. H. Brooke & Co.

The finest linen towel for 35c. that we have ever had. Damask border. Other fine towels up to $1.00 apiece.
H. W. SLOAN.

Did you see the cassimere suits reduced from $11.00 to $6.00 at Gross' New York Store.

J. A. Hess keeps on hand the finest line of slippers in town. Call and examine his stock.

Photograph albums, autograph albums, etc at W. H. Brooke & Co.'s Book Store.

Do not forget that our assortment of jewelry is as large and elegant as in past seasons. A look will convince you.
H. W. SLOAN.

A good heavy fancy overcoat 34 to 42 in in size; double cloth at $3 75. Gross New York Store.

Don't fail to call and see J. A. Hess' fine line of boots, shoes, slippers etc.

Fine gift calenders at W. H. Brooke & Co.'s Book Store.

Elegant lines of Furs and muffs. Black muffs 75c. up. H. W. SLOAN.

Silk handkerchiefs, mufflers, seal skin caps, shirts, gloves, &c for Christmas at Gross' New York Store.

Stop! Read! Reflect, and be Wise.

Mr. L. Gross claims to sell clothing, hats, caps and Furnishing Goods cheaper than any other establishment in the county. Why? Because he buys for cash, therefore he gets rock bottom prices. Because his expense is small he can therefore give his customers the benefit of it. It is to your interest not to forget the place. New York Store, the only clothing store on the same side of the street as the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The largest stock of boots, shoes and slippers ever brought to Bloomsburg will be found at F. D. Dentler's.

For Xmas.

Photographic portraits, Cabinet, Panel, Imperial and Heroic size, in vignette or scroll. Life size crayons in gold frame only $10. Gold, bronze and oak frames made to order.

M'Killip Bros.,
Nov 30-4t. BLOOMSBURG.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Neat and Clear-Headed Men

Abhor the idea of an attack of catarrh as they do the bite of a poison snake. Yet this foul and most disgusting disease is very common. In its first stages it occasions very little discomfort and is therefore liable to be neglected. It is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the mouth, nose and throat. The glands and membranes secrete a fluid to keep the mouth, nose and eyes moist. From cold, debility and other causes this fluid is apt to be too copious; that is catarrh. Flowing from the nostrils it causes weak and watery eyes, irritates the nose, causes sneezing, and finally the coughing up and expectorat on of offensive matter These droppings will sometimes collect so rapidly as nearly to choke the person. Unless promptly treated catarrh lasts for years, producing dreadful results. The ordinary symptoms are pain in the eyes and in the forehead over the eyes; a dull, heavy headache; obstruction of the nasal passages; discharges falling into the throat, and a most offensive breath. On the first sign of its appearance Dr. Brown's Sarsaparilla should be taken to purify the blood, for catarrh is a blood disease. In chronic cases an immediate cure must not be expected; but this great regulator of the blood will, if its use be continued, afford speedy relief and final cure. Hay fever, or cold in the head, a disease of summer chiefly, has similar symptoms and is cured by this remedy in the same way. It is important to remember that catarrh, being neglected, or not arrested, gradually creeps down into the windpipe and lungs and may end in incurable consumption. You may easily and cheaply prevent this terrible calamity by the use of

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. may26 d 1y

H. HANDLERS, of Greenwood, writes.—Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, is the greatest of all physicians. He cured me of a case of Blood Poisoning which had progressed so far as to threaten great and lasting disfigurement of the face. I spent a fortune with so-called advertising specialists and various doctors. All sufferers should consult the Doctor at once.

J. J. KELLOY, Germantown, Pa., writes, that he suffered more than 10 years from Nervous Exhaustion and Early Decay and that he spent his money with so-called advertising specialists and quacks to no avail, until fortunately he heard of Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., who permanently cured him. He now says sufferers should quit spending money foolishly and consult Dr. Theel.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. may-4-1y.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures.

The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment," without any internal medicine will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle. May-4-'88-1y

MRS. H. BOYER, of Chester writes that Dr. Theel, 538 North Forth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., cured her of a horrible case of Blood Poisoning after she had been treated for more than four years by physicians of different schools without benefit and she now advises all sufferers to consult the Doctor.

THE HOMLIEST MAN IN BLOOMSBURG as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

SALES.

WANTED. Buckwheat flour will be taken on subscription at this office.

FOR SALE. Two good store properties, six dwelling houses and five farms for sale by M. P. Lutz, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

DEC. 15—William H. Unangst will expose valuable real estate to public sale on the premises, in Fishingcreek township, sale commencing at 1 o'clock.

JAN. 5—Isaiah Bower executor of Isaac Bower, deceased, will sell valuable real estate in Briarcreek township, at 10 a. m. on the premises.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 27.—Geo. Ruckle, attorney for heirs of Elizabeth Ruckle, deceased, will sell valuable real estate, in Light Street. Commencing at 1 o'clock p m It is a two story dwelling house and well calculated for two families.

DEC. 20. James Kocher will sell horses, cows, pigs, chickens, grain, furniture, and a great quantity of other personal property in Centre township at his premises at 9 a. m. See bills.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29. James Kocher will sell valuable property at Fowlersville, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. Valuable live stock will be sold. This is the largest sale of the season.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A valuable tract of land in Benton township, near Stillwater, containing 90 acres of cleared land, on which are erected two dwelling houses, two barns and other outbuilding, (two running fountains on the premises), sawmill, lath mill and shingle mill. Inquire of Wm Ash, Stillwater, Pa. Dec 14 3t.*

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Goluncus, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: 'After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

To Advertisers

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our SELECT LOCAL LIST. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
Dec 14-1-4t 10 Spruce street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SECURED BY THE FIRST MORTGAGE, DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1866

Notice is hereby given that interest on all bonds outstanding up to September 1, 1888, will be paid on presentation of the same to the Treasurer, at his office in Bloomsburg, at any time within 10 days from November 28, 1888. If the bonds are not presented by December 28, 1888, the interest will be defaulted and the fund applied to other purposes.
B. J. CLARK,
nov 30 Treasurer.

PROCLAMATION ! !

TO WHOM I

[THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE CONTINUED.]

1888, and for the current year also, by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 22d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to $94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613.08.

The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they still had to run; and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 4 per cent. upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity, is about $27,165,000.

At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government. But, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent. per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent. the saving of 2 per cent. made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be $55,760,000.

This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only $236,000 so often that the aggregate of the sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than $19,700,000.

Nothwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was $52,234,610.01, after deducting about $20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act $266,985,380 in silver dollars, $55,504,310 of which were in the hands of the people.

On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been coined $299,708,700; and of this $55,829,303 was in circulation in coin, and $200,387,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government.

On the 30th day of November, 1888, $312,570,990 had been coined, $60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $237,418,346 in certificates.

The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur.

For further valuable information and timely recommendations, I ask the careful attention of the congress to the secretary's report.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The secretary of war reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2,189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men.

The actual expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107.07, of which sum $9,158,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

"The board of ordnance and fortifications," provided for under the act approved Sept. 22, last, was convened Oct. 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12 inch guns, under provisions of section 4, and also for procuring 12 inch breech loading mortars, cast iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board, by the ordnance department on the same date.

These plans and specifications having been prompt y approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements, inviting proposals, in the newspapers throughout tne country, was granted by the secretary on Nov. 12, and on Nov. 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on Dec. 20, 1888, and for the mortars on Dec. 15, 1888.

A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for shop buildings and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisement and instruction to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting proposals for the excavations for the shop building and for erecting the two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in hand, and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortification, bids for furnishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about July, 1889.

Under the provisions of the army bill, for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of 15 inches caliber and fire a projectile that will carry a charge each of about five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine with full caliber projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the year 1889.

I earnestly request that the recommendations contained in the secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the congress. Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

The death of Gen. Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sen ibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon barracks, in the state of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 60 boys and 59 girls, in all 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible in the circumstances. The children as they arrive at a suitable age are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians, for the purpose of instructing the adults as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to their reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government. Their continued restraint at a distance from the scene of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthropy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter, and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who on the war path have heretofore actually been guilty of atrocious murder, but of their kindred and friends, who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent.

These prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation; they should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted.

The secretary, in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians, and recites, with painful vividness, their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire for the return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or any other grounds.

OUR NAVAL FORCES.

The report of the secretary of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five—viz.: the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel—have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion; and in addition to the above the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction, and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditures of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent. than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884.

The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the department are reviewed by the secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases, which in the years 1884 and 1885 amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent.; so that at the present time about 90 per cent. of the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on this account exceed an average of $2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the postmaster general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service.

The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows:

New England states	5
Middle states	181
Southern states and Indian territory (41)	1,408
The states and territories of the Pacific coast	190
The states and territories of the west and northwest	435
District of Columbia	2
Total	2,219

Free delivery offices have increased from 180 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888.

In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 108 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 15,795,917.48. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles.

The volume of business in the money order division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of $143,000,000 for the year.

During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel post conventions, so far as negotiated, has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth class rates of postage.

It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the postmaster general attention is earnestly invited to his report.

A department whose revenues have increased from $19,772,000 in 1870 to $52,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage, which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of the congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations, and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

GOVERNMENT POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS.

A bill, proposed by the postmaster general, was introduced at the last session of the congress, by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that, aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens—invariably disturbed by change of leasings and of site—it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in rents at the rate of 7 to 10 per cent. per annum on what the cost o. such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills, constantly introduced for the erection of public buildings at places, and involving expenditures not justified by public necessity. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of congress.

Of the total number of posmasters, 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentages on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was, at some time, just, but the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that fourth class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law itself, fixing the rate, intended for them.

Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in postoffices; and I call especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the postmaster general for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion; for substitutes for them on vacation; for substitutes for holidays, and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but 80, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is $5,950,000.

RELATIONS WITH RAILROADS.

The legislation affecting the relations of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While, for the most part, the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice department in rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mails is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mails. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmaster general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment.

It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the postmaster general's report, that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened, and efficiency has been improved in every branch; that fraud and crime have been decreased; that losses from the mails have reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the department are far less than ever before.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the attorney general, as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration.

It is stated in this report that though judgment in civil suits amounting to $552,021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of $132,934 was collected thereon; and that though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,808.43, only $109,648.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment, which extensively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen.

It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly 600 convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887; and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws, and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints have resulted in a decree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In the report of the secretary of the interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year, are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of the congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration.

I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles, cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition, or administration which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity, not to be too severely condemned or punished.

THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over eighty million acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, to be taken for the homesteads of honest industry—although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost—must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes.

Nor should our vast tracts of so called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may exercise lordship over the areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions, which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained, the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected; and now that their existence cannot be avoided, no duty is more pressing than to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

THE INDIANS.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests, and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the later methods of dealing with them, and commend its continued observance.

Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped, if it shall be discreetly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarly needs, while at the same time the inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and, as soon as possible, community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate.

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youth of both sexes and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. Capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved, and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be soon for the Indian, nor for the interests and good name of the nation.

The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 900 during the year, and the total enrollment reached 5,312. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing are all surmountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of $1.25 per acre for the entire body of land the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish.

The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admitted. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of overreaching can in any manner lie against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of this negotiation may have been esteemed.

I concur in the suggestions of the secretary regarding the Turtle Mountain Indians, the two reservations in California, and the Crees. They should in my opinion receive immediate attention.

PENSIONS.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,393; and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers.

One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416.66 per month.

The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861.92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,308,280.29. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension bureau during that period was $3,392,534.67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau $82,058,396.57, being 21¼ per cent. of the gross income and nearly 31 per cent. of the total expenditures of the government during the year.

REVISION OF PENSION LAWS.

I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet, as far as possible in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid cannot, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the government; and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results, and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower.

Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European lung plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected.

ERADICATION OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

With this great danger upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority.

Before securing state co-operation in connection with authority from congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully, this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the western states and also from the eastern states, with the exception of a few restricted areas, which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexations state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

During the past four years the process of diffusion, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane, has been introduced into this country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis, and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

An exhaustive study has also, within the same period, been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country.

The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economics and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for, is a proper function of the department, and is now in operation. This supervision is very important, and should be wisely and vigilantly directed, to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriations made from the public treasury.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The adjustment of the relations between the government and the railroad companies which have received land grants and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of their roads should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case where the corporation appears to be able to comply with well guarded and exact terms of such extension, and the reinforcement of their opinion by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experience, appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government.

The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the District government, and furnishes evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to the congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

The commissioners recommend certain legislation which in their opinion is necessary to advance the interests of the District.

I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the commissioners, without delay, to collect, digest, and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and labor. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes, to the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by congressional appropriations, are commended to careful consideration.

I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the District. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people.

As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1888.

Ringing Noises.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring buzzing sound are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly sucessful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

Young Wife—"Before we were married, George, you never smoked in my presence." Young Husband—"I know it, my dear, and you never wore curlpapers in mine."

FOR THE MANY COMPLAINTS incidental to cold and severe weather, *Pond's Extract* will be found a welcome and effective remedy. Use it in all cases of chilblains, Frozen Limbs, Stiffness of the joints, Swollen Face, Chapped hands and Lips, Roughness of the skin caused by harsh winds, Hoarseness, Asthma &c. It is used internally and externally. For Catarrh it is remarkably efficacious. *Avoid imitations.*

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp pains, pressing sensation and fullness, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what name it has received, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions, in the reasonable length of time it has cured, complications monthly and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other deep-seated maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has acquired great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Especially has its potency been shown in its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

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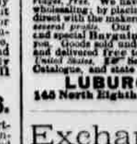

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